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OLD STEPHEN'S LAMENT.

BY F. O. H.

I'm sittin on de hillside,
My weary limbs to res';
De coon is in de hollow tree,
De sun is in de wes';
De 'bacco's in de prize barn,
De crops is gathered in;
But de plantin' an' de reapin'
I shall not see ag'in.
For forty years I planted
De 'bacco an' de corn
For mistis an' her chillen,
But now my strength is gone;
I'm ole, an' poor, an' feeble,
An' far away I roam
From mistis an' de chillen
An' my ole plantation home.
My master went to glory
Some thirty years ago,
An' when he lay a-dyin'
We stan' widout de do,—
Me, an' Ben an' Israel,
'Zekiel, Sam an' Paul—
Waitin' in de passage
To hear my marster's call.
My marster passed 'em over;
My marster call' for me:
"Take keer your mistis Stephen,
An' keep de prize-barn key;
Watch out for o'seer's thievin';
Look keerful to de lan'."
An' I say; "I will, my marster,"
An' den he shake my han'
I kep' dat word to marster,
An' I hearn my mistis tell
De niggers an' de white folks
Dat I kep' dat promise well—
Till one sunshiny mornin'
Dey brung de news to me
"De Lord hab come from glory
An' set his people free."
An' de sojers come a-marchin',
Wid rifle, fife, an' drum,
An' dey say: "De victory's over,"
An' dey say: "De kingdom's come,"
An' de weemens-folks dey pestered,
Like weemens, night an' day,
A-talkin' an' a-talkin', till
Old Stephen went away
My marster's in de kingdom,
But still I hope he know
'Twas de weemen pesterin', pesterin'
What made old Stephen go.
Well, I went to furrin' countries,
Whar de ground is white wid snow;
Whar dey nuver hill de 'bacco,
Nor weed the cotton row;
Whar dey nuver hunt de 'possum
All on a moonshine night:
Whar we skeert de little chillen
'Cause our faces wasn't white
So I thank dem white folks kindly
For all dey done for me,
But I say my sperit's captive,
Do' my body may be free.
De freedom's for de young folks,
An' for de strong and brave,
But not for poor ole Stephen
A-totterin' to de grave.
So I'm journeyin' homeward, homeward—
'Tis many a weary mile;
Be slow an' sure, old Stephen,
You'll git thar arterwhile.
I only want to git thar,
That this ole body may
Be buried on de hillside
Whar all my people lay;
An' sure de Lord, who watches
De sparrows when dey fall,
Will 'vide a place for Stephen,
Who 'beyed his marster's call.

—*Southern Intelligencer.*

TINGED WITH ROMANCE.

A "WHITE SLAVE"—THE NEW HELEN MC GREGOR—THE ADVENTURES OF FRANK BRICE.

A singular suit is about to be tried in Indianapolis, in which Governor Blackburn, of Kentucky, is an important witness. The case appears to be that a somewhat prominent politician in Indianapolis is suing a newspaper for calling him a "nigger." The proprietors of the paper, having what they thought was good ground for so dubbing the politician, wrote to Governor Blackburn for his recollections concerning the man and for whatever light he could throw on the subject. As the Governor held the letter in his hand and the circumstances were recalled to his mind he laughingly related what he knew of the matter. He said that about the year 1843 or 1844 his brother, George E. Blackburn, or, as he was called, "Chap" Blackburn, owned a slave who was so white that he might readily pass for a white man. "Chap" had purchased the boy from his former master, who wanted to get rid of him because he had previously run off to Indiana and married a white wife and was brought back under the fugitive slave law. He took compassion upon him and agreed to buy him and give him his liberty on certain conditions. These were that he should serve his new master one year and then go and visit his wife, return and serve another year and visit her a second time, return and serve a third year and he should be free. Sam, as the boy was named, gladly acceded to this proposition. "Sam" after a while ran off to Indiana, and nothing was heard of him for some time. At last, whereabouts being discovered, Chap Blackburn went to Indiana to claim his slave. Sam had found an asylum at the house of his father-in-law. Making his way to the place Mr. Blackburn entered the house, where he beheld a handsome white lady with a babe in her arms. He inquired if Sam was there. She replied that he was and that he was her husband. "But, madam," said Mr. Blackburn, "did you know that he is my slave?" She replied: "Yes, I know it, but I love him nevertheless." She then directed a boy to lead the master to the quarry where the slave was at work. As soon as Sam saw his master he surrendered, saying that it needed no process to secure him. He would go back to Kentucky at once. But Chap's pity was aroused, and he told Sam's father-in-law that he would give him a bill of sale for Sam for an old worthless whetstone in the yard. Sam since then has risen in the social scale, though the old residents speek of him as "the white slave."—*Phila. Times*

EQUAL RIGHTS.

The cause of equal rights meets with as much opposition from the Southern Negro as it does from the Southern Saxon; not in the same shape altogether, but the effort to establish clearly a Negro Society is made with as strong a prejudice by the one as by the other. Notwithstanding the desire for political equality, for which hundreds of Negroes have died since emancipation, the ostracism against a man who attempts to introduce social equality in either church or society, is as malignant as the hatred of slavery. As to the need of this I do not say, but that this is true, generally, cannot be disputed; of course there are exceptions.

A few days ago a white woman sued for a divorce from her husband because he recognized the equal rights of all men. The press sustained her and a judge of the court delivered an opinion in favor of it. Had he simply expressed his opinion, doubtless the wife would have felt only humiliated, but to associate with Negroes on terms of equaliy, was an outrage and good grounds for divorce. A Negro recently made application for membership in a masonic lodge in this city; notwithstanding the lodge is composed entirely of Negroes, his application was spurned with contempt because he married a white lady, and it was held that one mason's wife is the equal of the other socially.

A literary club was asked to accept of the hospitalities of an accomplished musical family who had kindly offered their parlors to the club for its use. The invitation was not accepted upon the ground that the club did not seek or desire social equality. A Negro lady, an applicant for membership in a church, was informed that she was living contrary to law, in wedlock with a white man, and therefore could not become a member of that church.

These may seem a few isolated cases of an extreme nature, but they reflect the view of a major portion of the Southern Negro upon the question of equality and the color line, which can never be destroyed as long as separate schools, churches and lodges are organized by the race on account of color. While the Negro sits in our legislature the peer of his Anglo-saxon colleague, his brother toils in chains because he married an Anglo-saxon woman, and though the legislator can name judges of courts it does not imbue him with moral courage enough to depart from prejudice based on color. Equality is utopian to the Southern American, and the coming millennium to the Northerner, and though the Negro may enjoy it, he is doing but little to bring it about, and much to stay its coming. ESKIAM.

Norfolk, Va.

The Past Officers of the Shawnee Lodge No. 1923, G. U. O. of O. F. held a meeting last Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing a female branch to be known as the Household of Ruth, composed of the wives, daughters and mothers of Odd Fellows. M. Doran, W. A. Syzenmore and John Twyman were elected P. N. F.—*Kansas Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA NOTES.

BY HOWARD.

P. W. S. A. A.

The Private Waiter's Social Aid Association gave their second annual reception on Thursday eve., Feb. 5th, at Natatorium Hall. The hall was well filled and everybody enjoyed themselves. A banner was presented to the Association by a committee of ladies, namely, Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mrs. Thomas Gray, Mrs. James Tremlock, Misses Laura Steers, Mary E. Hill Emma Stevens. Jesse R. Smith on behalf of the ladies represented it in a neat speech, and it was received by the president, George Washington. Moses Massey was presented with a cane for selling the highest number of tickets and Edmund Collins for selling the next highest amount was presented with a fine box of cigars. After the presentations the guests were invited to the room below, where an elegant banquet was prepared, after which the dancing continued until a late hour of the night.

A course of lectures and entertainments was inaugurated at the Gloucester Presbyterian Mission, Thursday, Feb., 5, with select readings by Miss Caroline R. LeCount, of Phila. Her readings were very fine and show much ability. The next lecture will be given by Rev. Robt. Wheeler, of Brooklyn.

A free entertainment was given for the benefit of the First Presbyterian Church, Thursday, Feb., 5th. The programme consisted of speaking, reading and singing, after which a collection was taken and a good sum realized.

On Saturday last, Leonade, only daughter of Robt. and Lucy Adger died. She was a member of the normal class at the Institute for Colored Youth, well known and loved by all her friends. She was buried on Tuesday from Crucifixion P. E. Church. In respect for her the school was closed and the normal class attended in a body.

A Famous Caterer and His Elegant Establishment.

Much has heretofore been said concerning the arrival in this city of Mr. George T. Downing, the famous Newport caterer. We have the pleasure to place before our readers an idea of the manner in which he was induced to come, and of the unparalleled facilities which he has for the production of such delicacies as are in demand for elegant entertainments.

Mr. Downing came here at the suggestion of several of our prominent and wealthy families, with the assurance that a first-class caterer would be encouraged. His experience for many years, in serving large and fashionable entertainments, will enable him to give the best of satisfaction. The commodious house formerly occupied by Hon. Henry Smith, at No. 7 High street, has been leased by Mr. Downing, and, with skilful management and complete arrangement, he has transformed the whole building into a restaurant, perfect in detail and invithg in appearance. A representative of The Mirror called at his establishment one evening during the past week, and being cordially received by the proprietor, was invited to inspect the extensive improvements that have been made during the past month. The result of the inspection was very favorable. The front room, on the first floor, has been neatly fitted up and will be used as a reception room. Immediately adjoining this is a room considerably larger, where lunch may be obtained at a moment's notice. Here will be served oysters in every form, game, terrapin, salads, *Pate Truffe*, etc., according to order, in Downing's best manner. The floor above, by the means of folding doors, may be thrown into one vast room, capable of accommodating a dinner party of upwards of ninety persons. This room, beyond a peradventure, excels any thing of its kind in the city. The whole house is arranged with exquisite taste, as regards the furnishing, and we venture to say, inasmuch as Mr. Downing has catered to the *elite* of Washington with satisfaction, he cannot fail to give satisfaction to our Albany people, and we predict that he will soon be overrun with orders.—*The Mirror*, (Albany,) N. Y.

The March Atlantic

has a very appetizing list of contents. Mr. Howell's serial, "The Undiscovered Country," grows in interest every month, and bids fair to surpass in power "The Lady of the Aroosook." Charles Dudley Warner contributes a delightful biographical and critical essay on Washington Irving, which will make readers love both Irving and Warner better. There are two excellent short stories, "Accidently Overheard," by Horace E. Scudder, and "Hannah Dawston's Child," by Lucy Lee Pleasants. The second instalment of "Reminiscences of Washington" includes much personal and social as well as political anecdote concerning the four years of John Quincy Adam's administration. Francis H. Underwood has an engaging account of "Egypt under the Pharaohs." Richard Grant White writes of "English in England," citing numerous examples of words used incorrectly or queerly by the English, and making a curiously interesting article. There are poems by T. B. Aldrich, Miss Sarah O. Jewett, not the actress, but author of "Deephaven," Celia Thaxter, Oscar Laighton, and Louise Chandler Moulton. Several noteworthy new books are reviewed, and a diversified Contributors' Club completes a very good number of this sterling magazine.

The New Departure in the Public Schools.

At length the old system which has endured so long seems crumbling, and new methods and new ideas appear on every side. That old system, the system beloved by the true pedagogue, is only too well known. It is the system of routine and of cram, and there are few people under forty who have not at some time suffered under it.

To excite interest or arouse enthusiasm has not been considered the task of a master in the common schools. On the contrary, an interested school-room would probably be rather noisy, and hence objectionable. Scholarship has been held to consist in learning text-books by heart, and in answering by rote such questions as were printed for the master's use; that school was best where the routine was most iron bound, where children were drilled in their exercises like soldiers in the manual, and where excellence, in the one case as in the other, depended on turning human beings into machines.

Now, apart from the fact that such discipline is pernicious, because it enfeebles the mind by overloading it with undigested matter, and crushes out originality by discouraging all independent thought, it is equally objectionable on other grounds. Long experience has proved that it is a doubtful blessing to teach a man to read, and then turn him upon the world to pick up such further education as the cheap literature of great cities affords. The immense sale of sensation newspapers of the worst class proves the truth of this fact, and is admitted to be one of the most threatening signs of the times. There is no use in attacking the publishers of criminal literature by indictment, and by fine and imprisonment. Where there is a demand there will be a supply, all the laws in the statute-book to the contrary notwithstanding. The true way to suppress such publications is by lessening the demand, and this can be done only by educating the children in the common schools to read something better. That much can be done in this direction the believers in the new departure are thoroughly convinced, and that without any great expense or radical change, except in bringing common sense to bear upon the educational problem.—*March Atlantic.*

Education in Texas.

Editor of People's Advocate:

Allow me space to say a few words on the above subject:—There never was a time where education could be better obtained than now. Public schools are open to our race, but a few take interest in the schools. Some will say "I don't care nothin' for 'dem schools. Now, Mr. Editor, you are an educator of my poor race. Pray can we ever be a power at this? United we stand, divided we fall. The same thing they say about newspapers. Now, dear Editor, stick to it and success will be yours. If the young ladies had the spirit like Miss Fannie M. Jackson and young men the spirit of Frederick Douglass, elevation would then be theirs.

We have three colleges in this the empire State, which ought to be filled with students from year to year. The colored people ought to organize themselves into educational associations and build halls like white men; then we will look like civilized men and not like the Indian Savage. Then the white people will be bound to recognize us; then like their own papers the beloved Advocate ought to visit every colored fireside as its editor says. We have nearly a dozen school teachers in this county who can teach next to nothing; two are good teachers, Prof. Williams and Rev. S. C. Henrie.

Yours truly,
L. I. Dyke,

Athens, Texas, Feb., 6, 1880.

The Jackson Lodge No. 1927, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, celebrated their first anniversary last Tuesday by a street parade and a banquet at night ot Angelo's Hall. Invitations had been extended to the several Lodges in the State, in response to which came representatives of Grenada, Canton, Bolton and Brandon Lodges—in all about two hundred members. The installation ceremonies were presided over by P. N. F. Spelman, and were interesting and imposing. Addresses were delivered by Rev. D. A. Williams, P. N. F., of Grenada, and Hon. L. K. Atwood, P. N. F., of Bolton Lodge. At the conclusion of the exercises the floor was cleared and all proceeded to enjoy a dance. The tables were not only tastefully ornamented, but well supplied with the good things of life. Speaking of the affair, the *Clarion* says: "The procession presented a very fine appearance, and its peculiar formation was a novelty to our streets. Some of the regalias were very rich and beautiful, and the procession, as a whole, reflected considerable credit on our colored fellow-citizens.—*Miss. Republican.*

The Story of a Musical Race by James M. Trotter is now in it fourth thousand.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, February 21, 1880.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

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THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise: it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subsribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we wi l mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

THE LATE MRS. M. W. STEWART.

Few, very few know of the remarkable career of this woman whose life has just drawn to a close. For half a century she was engaged in the work of elevating her race by lectures, teaching and various missionary and benevolent labors.

She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1803, at a time when opportunities for systematic instruction were few and far between. She gives in brief in the preface to her "Meditations" a few of the points of interest in her life.

(1.)

William Lloyd Garrison, in an autograph letter in our possession written about six weeks before his death, says on the occasion of a visit of Mrs. Stewart to Boston:

(2.)

Dr. Alexander Crummell, her late pastor, says:

(3.)

A woman possessing this wonderful zeal and missionary spirit could not exert any mere negative influence in a place like Baltimore or in Washington in the years immediately preceding and during the war. She gives in her own language, in the "Meditations," published by her, in detail, her experiences, but there is one incident of her life in Baltimore which has not been given. Now that she is dead we take the liberty of giving it, the injunction of secrecy having been removed by our informant.

The daughter of a respectable colored family had strayed from home and taken up her abode in a house of prostitution. The community was shocked, and the parents recoiled from any idea of reclaiming their daughter, but Mrs. Stewart went to the house in which the young woman was staying, Her request to see her was refused—in fact the mistress denied that the party sought for was there and shut the door in the face of the late Mrs. Stewart; but Mrs. S. on bended knees made an appeal to heaven for mercy in behalf of the erring one. The mistress relented, bade the erring one depart from her house, and in company with Mrs. Stewart, the child of sorrow soon found herself again at home. She was welcomed, and to-day she lives in Baltimore an honored member of Society.

So long as there is remembrance of such an act, and St. Luke's P. E. Church stands, the culmination of humble efforts begun years ago in which Mrs. Stewart was a pioneer, no funeral oration is needed to state the place she will take as a missionary.

Next week the New York convention will be the centre of no ordinary interest. The fight in it promises to be as lively as that in Pennsylvania, but we doubt not that Gen. Grant will develope relatively more strength than in Pennsylvania, for Senator Conkling, to his skill as a political manager, adds a power as an orator rarely equalled and surpassed by none. The *Tribune* has worked zealously for Blaine, and if newspaper work could do it, his nomination would be assured. It requires something more, however, to control a National Convention.

The *Monthly Guide* is the latest venture in colored journalism. It is published at Clarksville, Arkansas, by J. N. Abby, and is fifty cents per annum. May its guidance be manifested in the steady progress of its consistency, and in the home circles which it shall visit!

Some one asked what is the use of a National Blaine Club in this city. Well, they mean to work for the nomination of their standard bearer. They have already established their headquarters at 1330 F-street n. w., from which they propose to send out a bulletin at stated intervals.

Secretary Sherman's strength as a candidate is steadily developing, especially in the South. The colored members of the Virginia legislature have already pronounced in his favor.

STRONG MAN WITH SHOES OFF.

It is respectfully suggested to the Lemars *Sentinel* that its search for a strong man might be advantageously abbreviated, if it would drop suddenly upon Senator Bruce, or ex-Hon. Smalls, when they had their socks off. This suggestion is made without charge.—*Central Georgia Weekly.*

If the "Weekly" had met with the latter when he was sliding off with the steamer Planter, during the war, there would have been an opinion formed that he was pretty strong with his shoes on.—Athens Blade.

Lippincott's Magazine for March is profusely illustrated. It contains The Lakes of Minnesota, by Alice Ilgenwitz, illustrated; Summerland Sketches, chapter IX, Yucatan, by Felix L. Oswald, illustrated; Adam and Eve, a novel, by the author of "Dorothy Fox;" Old and New Rouen, by Edward King, illustrated; A Mother's Vision, a story, by Sarah Winter Kellogg; A Morning after Storm, by Paul H. Hayne; At the Foot of the Sierras, by Louise Coffin Jones; Decorative Art and its Dogmas, by M. G. Van Rensselaer; Playing a Part, a comedy for amateur acting, by J. Brander Matthews; Hail and Farewell, a poem, by Howard Glyndon; The American Suez, with maps, by F. L. O. Musk and Pennyroyal, a love-story, by the author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece;" The Ute Matter; Our Monthly Gossip; and, Literature of the Day.

For sale by all book and news dealers. Terms: Yearly subscription, $4.00. Single number, 35 cents. Specimen number mailed, postage paid, to any address, on receipt of 20 cents.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL VS. HIGHER EDUCATION.

BY REV. FRANCIS J. GRIMKE.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR:—I have read with much interest in your paper of the 14th inst., Dr. Crummell's remarks before the Committee in reference to the manner of applying the interest accruing from the unclaimed bounties of colored soldiers. In his remarks attention is directed—first, to the condition of the colored race in this country, and second, to the purpose or determination of the white race "that they shall hold the status of serfs, and fill places of servants alone." Suffrage has been unable to break down this prejudice, and experience teaches us that education cannot do it, since there are scores of young colored men of education who are forced, from sheer necessity, to fill menial positions. Therefore let us not spend this money in the higher education of the race, but devote it to training them as mechanics, agriculturists, engineers, workers in metals etc. This seems to be the Doctor's line of argument. But, after they are thus trained, are they not still dependent for employment upon the very race which he says is determined to keep them down? What is there then in the mere fact of their being educated as mechanics etc., that is calculated to break down this prejudice, and open to them the great activities of the country? Unless there is something,—and the Doctor has not shown that there is,—the argument which he urges against appropriating it for colleges and universities weighs equally against turning it into the channel which he indicates. If it should not be devoted to the higher education of the race because that does not break down prejudice, and open the way to all the great industries of the country, neither should it be devoted to their education in the mechanic arts, etc., unless it can be shown that the latter would have such an effect. This, the Doctor, it seems to me, is bound to show before he can consistently ask that any moneys be appropriated for that purpose; for it involves the very principle upon which he urges his objections to applying it to colleges and universities. That it would have such an effect is highly improbable. There is nothing in the nature of the mechanic arts more than there is in the higher training, that is calculated to break down this bitter prejudice. And this experience corroborates. There are colored mechanics in many parts of the country who find it exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to make a living. White employers are unwilling to give them work, and white workmen refuse to work with them. We not see, therefore, that anything would be gained by pursuing the course which Dr. Crummell advocates.

Again, what the Doctor says in reference to colleges in general is not true in reference to colored institutions. "Generous men and women" he says, "are constantly dying and relieving their needs by large sums of money." This is true with regard to many of our white colleges and universities, as Harvard, Yale, Princeton etc., but it is not true in reference to such institutions as Lincoln, Howard, and Wilberforce. Now, it is not these rich institutions which are asking for assistance, but the poor colored ones,—institutions which though inferior in many respects, perhaps, to our best white institutions, are yet not to be despised. They are doing a work, and a needed work, a work which could not be done, even by the leading universities of the dominant race. What a mighty impetus they have given to the race during the past decade! How much they have done for the diffusion of knowledge and the general elevation of our people. In all parts of the country there are graduates of these institutions, who, as teachers, ministers, etc., are making themselves felt as a power for good, and who, if they had waited to avail themselves of the advantages of the higher institutions, would not only have remained in ignorance and obscurity themselves, but their influence, from which so much good has resulted, would have been lost to the race. Let us not, therefore, even seem to disparage them. The time may come when we may not need them, but that time has certainly not yet arrived. We cannot help feeling, therefore, that the increased efficiency which this appropriation would give them would be a great and unspeakable blessing to the race.

I would recommend converting the whole amount into scholarships of not more than one hundred dollars each; these to be distributed among the various institutions according to their relative importance. To the large and more promising ones, such as Lincoln, Howard, Wilberforce, Fisk, etc., I would give the largest proportion.

I am aware that one hundred dollars are insufficient to meet all the expenses for a year, in any of these institutions, and have purposely suggested the making of it less than enough in order that the balance may be supplied by personal industry. The effect will be good—it will be a help without entirely destroy self-reliance.

Washington, Feb., 17, 1880.

A SELF-MADE MAN

One of the dining-room waiters of the Lindell Hotel is distinguished above his fellows in that he speaks six different languages, and has passed through a decidedly checkered career, covering a period of about thirty-nine years, in which he has traveled a greater number of miles and has visited more foreign countries probably than any other representative of his race in this city. His name is Henry James, and he is a tall, colored man, with a face remarkable for its intelligent expression. He is quiet and unassuming in his demeanor, and is considered one of the most valuable employes of the house. His history, as learned by a "Globe Dem crat" reporter yesterday, is substantially as follows:

He was born on a plantation near Richmond, Va., owned by a man named Billy Henderson, of slave parents. At the age of seven years his time was sold to a man named Seymour, who kept a tavern at Fort Claiborne, Ala., where he was employed as assistant in the kitchen. He remained there several years, when he left to take a situation as waiter at the Battle House in Mobile. Here he remained until the war broke out when he enlisted in the Confederate army, carried a musket for two years and a half and then deserted to take up arms in the Federal cause. At the close of the war he hired out to a farmer named H. M. Thomson in Harrison County, Miss., and worked for him for three years. He then shipped on a sailing vessel on Lake Pontchartrain, and worked as a sailor for eighteen months, when he went to Galveston and sailed on a trading vessel of the Morgan line to Africa. From thence he went to France, Cuba, Spain and Central and South America on various trading vessels. During his travels in foreign countries he acquired a remarkably good knowledge of Mexican, French, Italian, Spanish, Portugese and German languages, which he now speaks quite fluently. Since he has been employed at the Lindell his services as interpreter have frequently been in demand, and he has acquitted himself most creditably. His French is as near perfection as if it had been acquired by years of study and constant communication with the better class of Frenchmen. He reads and writes the English language fairly, although he has never attended school, and has had no opportunities for education except such as he has made for himself from his surroundings. He is essentially self-educated, and undoubtedly has a more extensive education than a vast majority of those who have acquired knowledge in this manner.—"Globe Democrat," St. Louis.

THE GILFIED CHURCH.

From the Richmond, (Va.) *Dispatch* we obtain the following descriptive account of the new church just dedicated in Petersburg, Virginia:

The new church is a solid brick structure, 60 feet front by 105 feet in depth, and 35 feet pitch. The membership is 2,300, and the building will comfortably seat 1,600 persons. Its style of architecture is Romanesque, and it was built with an eye to strength as well as to beauty. The floor rests upon dwarf walls only eight feet apart, built upon a clay foundation, and will stand any amount of pressure. On the left front is an octagon tower 56 feet high, and on the right front a square tower 105 feet in height. The towers project five feet in front of the building proper. On each side of the edifice are six windows of forty lights each, of the best glass and frosted. The interior is handsomely finished. Four reflectors of twenty burners each in the ceiling furnish abundance of light for the main audience room, while drop lights from the galleries furnish light underneath. The pulpit is of black walnut, and is adjustable. The pulpit-platform is of imitation walnut, and contains a large baptismal pool, which is reached from the rear of the church. Immediately in rear of the church is a large chapel, and connected with it, in which the congregations have been worshipping for years. This will not be used for the Sunday-school and church-meetings. The church cost in the neighborhood of $22,000. The cost would have been much more but for the fact that the congregation in large part gave their labor in prosecuting the work. They moreover made the bricks (610,000) of which the church is built. The church is handsomely carpeted.

The Gilfield church is one of the the oldest in the South, and its history is an interesting one. It was organized in 1803. Its records prior to 1815 were lost. The present lot was purchased in 1817, and was a part of a tract of land known as Gill's field, from which the church takes its name. Previous to that date the congregation worshipped on the sandy beach of the Appomattox river, not far above Pocahontas bridge. As the congregation grew in numbers larger edifices were successfully built at different dates. A number of pastors have had charge of the church—white and colored. The present pastor is Rev. Henry Williams, jr., who assumed charge in 1865. The membership was then 1,300; it is now 2,300. The building is a monument to to his energy and perseverance, and to the self-sacrificing devotion of his people that the larger portion of the money has been paid.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

There having been much dispute as to the character of the changes made in the school system of this city, we submit the following course of studies:

First Year.

ARITHMETIC—Addition of lesson on its cent, dime and dollar with visible illustration.

Object Lessons—A list of objects to be kept in the order in which they are given.

Second Year.

Reading—Curtailed by taking off the 17 lessons with third reader. Additional—Reading from Child's Book of Nature at sight.

Spelling—9 lessons taken off—addition—works from any or all the other lessons.

Arithmetic—Additional—two more periods—lessons on the inch, foot and yard with visible illustrations.

Third Year.

Reading—14 lessons from the Fourth Reader taken out—additional, reading at sight from Child's Book of Nature, part II, and the Nursery.

Spelling—10 lessons taken out—words from other books used in the grade added.

Arithmetic—Practical Arithmetic taken out—additional—ins ruction in Decimals.

Writing—Blank-book containing specimens of the best work by pupils to be kept by teacher—added.

Geography—Map drawing added.

Fourth Year.

Reading—14 lessons, added—from the reader, also reading from Child's Book of Nature, part III, and the Nursery.

Spelling—55 lessons, additional, also, lessons from other books used in the grade.

Arithmetic—Decimals continued (Intellectual Arithmetic). Grade shortened by taking off one lesson.

Fifth Year.

Reading—Hawthorne's Wonder Book—added.

Spelling—20 lessons taken off—words from other books used in grade added.

Arithmetic—Review of cancellation, composite and prime numbers, least common multiple and greatest common Divisior—added.

Mental Arithmetic—Same.

Geography—75 pages in review—cut off.

Sixth Year.

Reading—Additional—Hawthorne's Tangle Wood's Tales.

Spelling—6 lessons cut off—additional words from all other books.

Seventh Year

Reading—added—DeFoe's Robinson Crusoe and the following selections from Tales from Shakespeare by Chas. and Mary Lamb, viz: The Tempest, The Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merchant of Venice, Much Ado about Nothing, Hamlet, Cymbeline, King Lear, All's Well that Ends Well.

Spelling—17 lessons cut off—additional, words from all other books.

Arithmetic—17 articles cut off.

Geography—

Eighth Year.

Reading—additional—Æsop's Fables and Tom Brown at Rugby.

Spelling—Word Analysis dispensed with—suitable words from other books used in the grade.

Geography—To be taught without the use of text-book by pupils.

HIGH SCHOOL.

First Year.

FIRST TERM—Algebra, to equations of second degree instead of first.

Arithmetic—cut out.

Language—Part II added, (Grammar).

SECOND TERM—To general theory of equations instead of to the second degree.

Arithmetic—cut out.

Language—Rhetoric added.

Second Year.

FIRST TERM—Geometry—Books I, II, and III—Bk I, added.

SECOND TERM—Geometry—Books IV, V, and VI.

Third Year.

FIRST TERM—Reviewed to equation of payments—added.

SECOND TERM—Review of Arithmetic complete—added.

It will be seen that whenever any study has been curtailed something else, equally as strong, has been added.

A CROSS BABY.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a pachelor as stopping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man remember this.—ED.

See next issue, 1st page.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE

SATURDAY, February 21, 1880.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

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Eight lines constitute a square.
Business and special noticesare 10 cents a line.
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LOCAL.

—We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Miss Anna Brooks was the recipient of very many handsome presents on the occasion of her marriage last week.

—Mrs. M. A. S. Cary held another woman suffrage meeting in Mt. Pisgah chapel on R street last Monday evening, at which there were about forty ladies and gentlemen present. Mrs. J. A. Ferris was chosen president and Miss Anna Smoot secretary. Mrs. Carey spoke first, and said that our leading men of color were always talking about providing for "our boys" but never a word did they say of "our girls." She spoke of the Sewing School which was opened in Lincoln Mission some time since, and said that it's failure was due to the men who attempted to manage it. Who ever heard, said the speaker, of men managing a sewing school? She ridiculed the idea. Mr. Lawse was called for, and of course he arose and poured forth volumes of eloquence. What these meetings will bring forth does not yet appear.

—An interesting and instructive course of lectures will be delivered at Union Bethel A. M. E. church, M st. bet. 14th & 15th sts. Wednesday, Feb 25th. by Prof. Samuel R. Lowery. Subject: The importance of Industrial Education in silk industry to the people of the United States especially to the colored citizens of the Southern States. Wednesday March, 3rd., by Rev. W. G. Marts. Subject: The Pilgrim Fathers. Proceeds are for the benefit of the church. Lecture to begin at 7 30 o'clock. Admission 10 cents. By order of Thos. H. Wright, Secretary, of Trustee Board.

—The Leap Year Variety for the benefit of Union Bethel church at their hall which opened on the 2nd. and closed on the 13th. was in all respects a success. Great praise is due the ladies for the business like manner in which this entertainment was conducted. The gold headed cane was awarded to Rev. E. W. S. Peck of Asbury M. E. church and was presented in a neat speech by Rev. G. W. Brodie of Union Bethel church who was next on the list, the former having received 488 votes the latter 491 votes, total number of votes 937. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and the best of feeling pervaded the vast assemblage; the friends each contestant seemed to be perfectly happy, for while Bro. Peck got the cane the church was benefited thereby. The ladies netted about $200. which goes to liquidate the debt on the church which has dwindled down to a few hundred dollars.

—The concert of the Ebenezer A. M. E. Sunday school. that took place last Sunday evening. was a grand affair. The church was crowded with some of our best citizens of the district. Great credit is due to the teachers in the manner their classes were trained. It was remarked by more than one person that it was the finest concert ever given in the district. At the tap of the ball you could hear a pin fall. Speeches were made by Messrs. Wm. Coston, Turner, Smith, R. Lawse; the supt. J. C. Beckett in closing the exercises stated that the teachers and officers had stood by him and held his arms up. May the school prosper.

—The Union Aid Association of the Ebenezer A. M. E. church will give a concert and oyster supper on March the 9th and 10th. The concert will be under the direction of Prof. A. Butler. Admission to concert and oyster supper first night 25 cents, second night 15 cents. All are invited to be present. —. W. Hawkins, president.

"Pete" Augusta who was quite a society man in the days of the "Bank ring" so-called; is now in our city. Pete did valuable service as a contributor to the ADVOCATE in the first year of its existence. May Pete's shadow never grow shorter!

—Rev. E. W. S. Peck had quietly fixed himself for the evening at his home Friday night 13rd. inst. when his presence was summoned at Bethel Hall. On arriving there he found that he had been voted a handsome gold headed cane Rev. Brodie made the presentation speech. May this brotherly love between M. E. and A. M. E. ever continue!

ORIENT TO THE FRONT.

The Orient Defiance Social Club take great pleasure in announcing to their many friends and the public that they will give their sixth grand entertainment at Bethel Hall, M street between 16th and 17th sts., n. w., Feb. 26, 1880. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be bought at C. B. Garrett's Confectionery, 1109 I st., n. w. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.

The knives, forks and spoons (tea or table) sent out by the New England Silver Plate Co., of New Haven, Conn., have always given the best of satisfaction, as they are made of that purest of metals, steel, plated with pure nickel and silver. Any one needing a supply ought to write for a circular, or send 55 cents for a sample set of tea spoons. tf.

FEES OF DOCTORS.

The fee of doctors in is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is $3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over $1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the $1,000 and all the year's sickness.—ED.

To City Delinquents.

Do not fail to have your subscription money ready for the collector. You expect your paper promptly; be as prompt in paying for it. There is quite a debt hanging over the ADVOCATE, but more than the amount necessary to meet it is due right in this city. Please therefore have your money ready. tf.

Information Wanted.

My son Freeman Clark, was sold by Caleb Clark to Thl and Glasgow Cherry, about the year 1857 from Leadville N. C. and sent to Georgia. Any information about him will be thankfully and liberally rewarded.

CHLOE CLARK,
Care Old Dominion Steam-Ship, Co.,
tf. Norfolk, Va.

The Glen Echo Social Club

At its annual meeting on the 17th inst., elected the following named officers: John W. Taylor, president; Wm. H. Clarke, vice president; Charles H. Digge, recording secretary; J. Edward Mason, corresponding secretary, and Henry Jarvis, jr., treasurer. The following named gentlemen in addition to the officers above named are associated with the club: Messrs. Noble Harris, Alex. C. Shippen, Jacob C. Strather, Jerome B. Osborn, John R. Contee and Wm. Lloyd Marsball.

PILGRIMAGES TO BUFFALO, N Y.,

are made by thousands of invalids annually to consult with the medical and surgical staff of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, the largest private sanitarium in the world. All chronic diseases are treated by scientific methods. The practice is divided among nine eminent specialists. Among the most popular domestic medicines in the land are those manufactured by this Association, among which are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest of alternatives or blood-cleansers, and Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills) that have largely superseded the old-fashioned coarse pills. Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, and kindred diseases; also as a pain-killer and remedy for female weakness and associated derangements Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the "Old Reliable." Invalids Guide-Book—10 cents, postpaid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or London, England.

I Was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1803; was left an orphan at five years of age; was bound out in a clergyman's family: had the seeds of piety and virtue early sown in my mind, but was deprived of the advantages of education, though my soul thirsted for knowledge. Left them at fifteen years of age; attended Sabbath schools until I was twenty; in 1826 was married to James W. Stewart; was left a widow in 1829; was, as I humbly hope and trust, brought to the knowledge of the truth, as it is in Jesus, in 1830; in 1831 made a public profession of my faith in Christ.

From the moment I experienced the change I felt a strong desire, with the help and assistance of God, to devote the remainder of my days to piety and virtue, and now possess that spirit of independence that, were I called upon, I would willingly sacrifice my life for the cause of God and my brethren.

BOSTON, *April* 4, 1879

MRS. MARIA W. STEWART:

DEAR MADAM: It is seldom, indeed, that two persons, after a separation of forty-six years, are permitted to see each other again in the flesh. It was specially gratifying to me, therefore, to have a visit from you to-day, a for a long period I had entirely lost sight of you, and knew not whether you were living or dead. The sight of you at once carried me back in memory to the commencement of the anti-slavery movement in this city. You had then not long been married, and were in the flush and promise of a ripening womanhood, with a graceful form and a pleasing countenance. Soon after I started the publication of *The Liberator* you made yourself known to me by coming into my office and putting into my hands, for criticism and friendly advice, a manuscript embodying your devotional thoughts and aspirations, and also various essays pertaining to the condition of that class with which you were complexionally identified—a class "peeled, meeted out, and trodden under foot." You will recollect, if not the surprise, at least the satisfaction I expressed on examining what you had written—far more remarkable in those early days than it would be now, when there are so many educated persons of color who are able to write with ability. I not only gave you words of encouragement, but in my printing office put your manuscript into type, an edition of which was struck off, in tract form, subject to your order. I was impressed by your intelligence and excellence of character. * * *

Your whole adult life has been devoted to the noble task of educating and elevating your people, sympathizing with them in their affliction, and assisting them in their needs; and, though advanced in years, you are still animated with the spirit of your earlier life, and striving to do what in you lies to succor the outcast, reclaim the wandered, and lift up the fallen. In this blessed work may you be generously aided by those to whom you may make your charitable appeals, and who may have the means to give efficiency to your efforts.

Cherishing the same repect for you that I had at the beginning, I remain your freind and well-wisher.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

I have been requested by Mrs. Maria W. Stewart, the author of this little volume, to make mention to its readers the fact of my acquaintance with and my knowledge of her at the time this book was first published. Forty years or more have passed since that event. I was then a mere boy, returning home from Oneida Institute with Henry H. (now the Rev. Dr.) Garnett and Thomas Sidney, my fellow students, where we had been some three years under the instruction of that eminent thinker and preacher, Rev. Beriah Green. I remember very distinctly the great surprise of both my friends and myself at finding in New York a young woman of my own people full of literary aspiration and ambitious of authorship. In those days, that is at the commencement of the anti-slavery enterprise, the desire for learning was almost exclusively confined to colored young *men*. There were a few young women in New York who thought of these higher things and it was a surprise to find another added to their number.

Mrs. Stewart came to New York with less of the advantages of education than this small literary circle, but full of the greed for literature and letters. She was then a young widow, and still very much distressed at the loss of her husband. The anguish that occurrence had brought to her caused the outburst of an over-wrought soul in these "Meditations and Prayers," which she had published a year or so before. The surprise of the case was that a person who had received but six weeks' schooling, who could not even pen her own thoughts, who had to get a little ten years old to write every word of this book—that *such* a person could compose essays of this kind and give expression to such thoughts and be the author of such a work!

Mrs. Stewart's case excited much interest. She was received with much consideration. Her eagerness for instruction was gladly met by the school teachers of New York, and in the circle of my own acquaintance young women willingly aided her in the study of arithmetic, geography, grammar, and other branches. Ere long she became a member of a "Female Literary Society," and I remember of listening, on more than a few occasions, to some of her compositions and declamations.

From this beginning she advanced to sufficient fitness to become a public school teacher, and served as such in New York and Brooklyn. In 1853 she came South, and has since been engaged in teaching Baltimore and Washington. * * *

By actual count, we learn 750 laborers left Delta, (Madison Parish) last week for Kansas. They are arriving in large numbers at the river from the parishes of Ouachita and Moorhouse. Such is their anxiety to get away that many of them come to the landings all the way afoot. The sanguine journalists who professed to believe that whites would fill up the gap about as fast as the blacks could get away, have now a chance to realize their expectation. Let these white husbandmen hurry up to the rescue, or the bulls will have it all their own way in fixing the price of the next cotton crop.—"Louisianian."

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"The Importance of Industrial Education in Silk Industry to the People of the United States; Especially to the Colored Citizens of the Southern States."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1880,

—BY—

REV. W. G. MARTS.

SUBJECT:

"THE PILGRIM FATHERS."

Lecture to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ADMISSION, to each Lecture, 10 CENTS.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Church.

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Jan. 17, 6-m.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, MD., February, 21

Cotton quiet. Middling 13¼ c.

Flour dull and lower. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 25 do family, $6 50@7 25; City mills superfine, 4 75@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 25; do family, $6 50@7 25; do Rio brands, @7 50; Patapsco family, $8 00.

Wheat—Southern steady; Western Southern red, $1 45@1 50; do amber $1 50@1 55; No 2 Western winter red spot February, $1 48@1 48 ¼; March, $1 48¾@1 49¼; April, $1 45¼@1 45¾; May, $1 49 1-4@1 49 1-2.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western firm for spot; futures steady and quiet. Southern white, 58@61c; do yellow, 58c; Western mixed, spot, January, February and March, 56¼@54 1-2c; April, 53c; May, 57¼@58c; steamer, 56c.

Oats dull. Southern, 47@48c; Western white, 46@47c; do mixed, 45@46c; Pennsylvania, 47@48c.

Rye dull at 90@98c.

Hay steady. Prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@18 per ton

Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork, $13 50. Bulk-meats—Loose shoulders, 4 1-2c; clear rib sides do packed, 5 @7 1-4; bacon shoulders, 5 1-2c; clear rib sides, 7¾ c; hams, 10 @11c; lard, refined tierces, 8 1-4c

Butter steady. Prime to choice Western packed 20@26c; roll, 18@23

Eggs dull and lower at 12 1-2@13 c.

Petroleum—Crude, nominal; refined at 7¾.

Coffee firm. Rio cargoes, 13¾ @16¾c.

Sugar strong. A soft, 9 3-8c.

Whiskey dull and heavy at $1 10 1-2@1 11

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Jan. 13 tf.

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"He knocks the socks off Boutwell's hole in the sky or Morton's didactic reasoning."—N. Y. Herald
"Success is yours; you will win it."—Hon. Jas W Husted, - - ex-speaker, N. Y. Legislature.

Mr. Wright, recites in four dialects and imitates the most popular actors on the stage. Having an extensive repertoire consisting of humorous and pathetic gem. Mr Wright is prepared to give the whole or parts of on evening entertainment.

REFERENCES: Rev. Highland Garnett, D. D, Jas. M. Baxter, J. W. Mars, Hon. J.W. Husted and others

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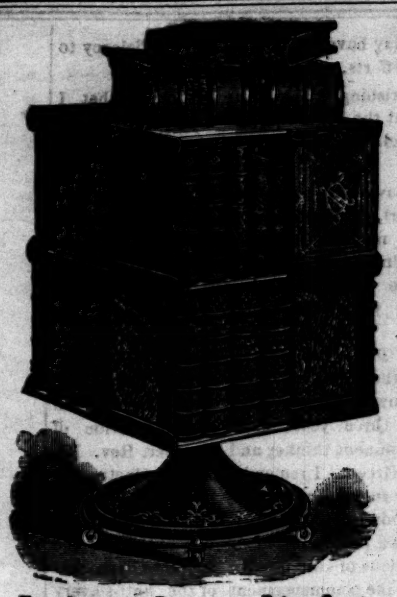

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